

**FIBER OPTIC HEADER
WITH INTEGRATED POWER MONITOR**

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to fiber optic communications. More particularly, the invention relates to a header arrangement for coupling light from a light source into an optical fiber, the header including a monitor for tracking the intensity of the light.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Communications systems employing optical fibers are well known in the art. These systems typically transmit data by using a light source, such as a laser, to emit pulses of light onto a waveguide. The waveguide, often implemented as a glass fiber, transmits the light pulses to an optical receiver that senses the pulses of light and provides a corresponding output signal (typically an electrical signal) to a receiving system.

Optical communications systems may span large geographic regions, or they may be implemented within single electronic components. Recently, vertical cavity surface emitting lasers (VCSELs) have been recognized as being useful in small-scale communications systems. Indeed, it has been suggested that optical systems utilizing VCSELs may eventually replace many systems that currently rely upon copper wires to transmit electrical data signals. The advantages of optical communications systems over electrical systems commonly include high bandwidth and low signal loss which often

results as optical data signals travel through the length of the fiber. Moreover, several optical fibers may be bundled together in a "fiber array" to form a communications channel that is capable of transmitting multiple signals simultaneously.

An important element of any optical communications system is a method of coupling light emanating from a light source into the waveguide. Typically, a laser light source is coupled into an optical fiber in a header block arrangement. The most commonly used form of header uses the well-known "butt coupling" method shown in Figure 1. "Butt coupling" involves positioning the laser so that light is directly emitted into an end of the optical fiber. Typically, a substrate made of silicon, ceramic or another material supports the laser and at least a portion of the optical fiber. The "butt coupling" method is particularly suited for use with edge emitter lasers that emit photons in an elliptical pattern, with the vertical axis of the pattern being longer than the horizontal axis.

A common practice is to cut a groove into the substrate to support the optical fiber. Although the groove often prevents lateral movement of the fiber, it also typically increases the difficulty in aligning the fiber with the light source since the elliptical pattern of light emanating from the edge emitter is substantially narrow in the lateral direction. The grooves must therefore be precisely placed or else significant amounts of light can be lost, thus degrading the transmitted optical signals.

Often, the intensity of the light emitted by the laser is not constant over time.

For example, environmental effects such as temperature or humidity changes can affect the performance of the laser. To compensate for variations in laser output, it is frequently desirable to monitor the intensity of the light emitted by the laser. The intensity of the light is proportional to the output power of the laser, and the stability of the laser can be greatly improved by using the monitoring signal as feedback into the light source controls. This feedback signal is obtained by measuring the output intensity of the laser by a detector such as a photodiode and providing this signal to a well-known electronic feedback circuit that provides a drive signal to the laser as shown in Figure 1.

Typically, it is impractical to measure the direct output of the laser, since an intensity detector cannot be placed between the laser and the optical fiber without significantly degrading the amount of light impinging upon the fiber. Many lasers, including edge emitting lasers, emit light at both the front and back ends of the lasing cavity, commonly called the front and back facets. The front facet is generally the primary output of the laser, with substantially fewer photons emanating from the back facet. Still, the light emanating from the back facet can provide an input to an intensity monitor in a feedback system. Using the back facet as an input to an intensity monitor, however, often results in two distinct disadvantages. First, the power output from the back facet is not always directly proportional to the light which enters the fiber from the front facet, since the relative intensities of light emanating from the

front and back facets can vary over time. Moreover, VCSELs do not typically have a back facet. Therefore, it is not desirable to use a VCSEL in a butt-coupling arrangement with a power monitor.

U.S. Patent No. 5,163,113, issued November 10, 1992 to Paul Melman, which is incorporated herein by reference, generally discloses a second form of a header block arrangement that includes an edge emitting laser configured to provide light in a vertical direction. As can be seen in Figure 2A, an untreated optical fiber is cleaved at about a 45 degree angle, and this cleave is positioned directly above an edge-emitting laser attached to a submount block so that emitted light substantially impinges upon the inner face of the cleaved end of the fiber. Alternatively, an edge-emitting laser directs light horizontally toward a mirror, and the mirror reflects light vertically toward the fiber as shown in Figure 2B. Because the optical fiber is untreated, light from the laser is substantially reflected by the cleaved end into the longitudinal axis of the fiber. This arrangement provides several advantages over the butt-coupling method. Most notably, the header is suitable for use with vertically-emitting VCSEL lasers. Moreover, the cleaved fiber approach allows improved fiber/light source alignment over the butt-coupling approach. However, this approach often exhibits a marked disadvantage in that monitoring the output intensity of the laser light source is impractical. Moreover, the elements required to implement this method with an edge emitter (namely the submount block in Figure 2A or the mirror structure in Figure 2B) are cumbersome to manufacture.

Accordingly, there exists a need for an optical header arrangement that efficiently couples light from an emitter source into an optical fiber while providing a substantially accurate measure of the intensity of the emitted light. Moreover, there exists a need for such a header to incorporate VCSEL lasers, to handle bi-directional optical communications, and to support arrays of fibers that are used in communications systems. This header should contain minimal components to simplify manufacturing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a header arrangement for an optical communication system is provided which efficiently couples light from a light source into an optical fiber while monitoring the output power of the light source.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, a header arrangement is configured to accommodate vertical cavity surface emitting lasers (VCSELs) as light sources, and is suitable for use in a fiber array.

Particularly, a preferred embodiment of the invention includes a header block that supports a VCSEL or edge-emitting laser which emits light vertically toward an optical fiber. The end of the fiber is preferably formed into an angle of approximately 45 degrees and suitably placed in contact with a partially reflective coating. Light from the laser travels through the bottom surface of the optical fiber until the light impinges upon the inner side of the coated face of the fiber. Although the coating reflects most of the light along the longitudinal axis of the fiber, a small portion of the light transmits through the coating and into a transfer medium such as a glass prism. The medium transfers the light to a detector that suitably measures the intensity of the light and develops an output signal. Other embodiments of the invention employ alternate transfer media such as optical adhesives.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, a header design is proposed which may be efficiently manufactured, and which may be conveniently coupled to a fiber array with a minimum of redundant parts.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING FIGURES

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention are hereinafter described in the following detailed description of illustrative embodiments to be read in conjunction with the accompanying drawing figures, wherein like reference numerals are used to identify the same or similar parts in the similar views, and:

Figure 1 is an exemplary cross-sectional view of a prior art header block utilizing the "butt coupling" method;

Figure 2A is an exemplary cross-sectional view of a prior art header block utilizing an edge emitter submount block;

Figure 2B is an exemplary cross-sectional view of a prior art header block utilizing a micro-mirror to deflect light from an edge-emitting laser into an optical fiber;

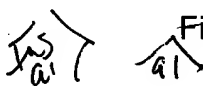
 Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of a first exemplary embodiment of the present invention that includes a prism as a light transfer medium;

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of a second exemplary embodiment of the present invention that includes a chamber filler as a light transfer medium;

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view of a third exemplary embodiment of the present invention that includes a chamber filler and a glass plate as light transfer media;

Figure 6A is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary embodiment of the present invention that includes an optical receiver;

Figure 6B is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary embodiment of the present invention that includes an optical receiver and a mirror;

Figure 7A is a top-down view of an exemplary embodiment of the present invention that is suited for bi-directional optical communication;

Figure 7B is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary embodiment of the present invention that is suited for bi-directional optical communication;

Figure 8A is a side view of an exemplary embodiment of the invention using an edge emitter laser;

Figure 8B is a side view of a an embodiment using an edge emitter laser in a parallel alignment to the optical fiber.

Figure 9 is a perspective view of an exemplary incomplete header block of the present invention as implemented in a fiber array; and

Figure 10 is a perspective view of an exemplary header block of the present invention as implemented in a fiber array.

~~DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS~~

1. A Fiber Optic Header

To simplify the description of the exemplary embodiments, spatial terms such as "above" and "below" will be used. These terms refer to the relative positions of elements in the drawings. Persons skilled in the art, however, should recognize that the header arrangement disclosed herein could be rotated or turned in many ways. Thus, the terms "above" and "below" merely describe the relative positions of the header components and should not be read as limiting the physical orientation of the invention.

Referring to Figure 3, a preferred embodiment of the present invention suitably includes a header arrangement 30 and a substrate 100 configured support the various elements of header 30, including an optical fiber 101 which is supported above a light source 102. Substrate 100 may be formulated of any well-known substrate material, including plastics or metals, and is preferably comprised of ceramic or silicon. Multiple substrate materials such as plastic and ceramic may be combined within a single header arrangement.

Figure 3 shows an exemplary support structure that includes a lower "base" substrate 100A configured to support light source 102, and a secondary substrate block 100B configured to support optical fiber 101. Although these substrate components are shown as two separate elements, multiple substrate elements can be combined into a single structure. Similarly, ~~additional substrate elements could be added.~~ For example, it is frequently

~~useful to increase the height of substrate 100D (to the left of the light source)~~

particularly when hermetically sealing various header components together into an integral header structure. Substrate 100B (which supports the fiber above the light source) is constructed of any material suitable for use with the header arrangement. Moreover, optional upper substrate 100C may be configured to further support optical fiber 101. Upper substrate 100C may be comprised of the same material and of the same shape as the lower substrate elements. Alternatively, upper substrate 100C may comprise a glass plate covering some or all of header 30. In a preferred embodiment, grooves are etched or cut by known procedures into substrate 100B to accept optical fiber 101 and to prevent lateral movement of fiber 101 within its groove.

Header block 30 (shown in figure 3), and particularly substrate 100B, is suitably configured to support any type of optical fiber 101. Optical fiber 101 may be comprised of any well-known optical glass or plastic, and may be suitably implemented in a single-mode, multi-mode, or any other type of well-known optical fiber. The outer jacket is suitably removed from the section of fiber 101 interfacing with header block. For simplicity, only the core of fiber 101 is shown in the figures. In this regard and with momentary reference to Figure 8, this core may include several layers, e.g. an inner core 112 with a high index of refraction and a surrounding outer core 113 with a comparatively lower index of refraction. In the context of the present invention, it is generally desirable to focus the bulk of emitted light upon inner core 112.

Referring again to Figure 3, light source 102 is affixed to substrate 100, preferably (although not necessarily) through the use of a mounting structure. This mounting structure is preferably a cavity or recess in which the light source may be placed (such as cavity 102A in Figure 3) or, alternatively, an outcropping or mounting block (not shown) to which the light source may be attached. In a preferred embodiment, light source 102 is a VCSEL and substrate 100A includes a recessed area 102A. The VCSEL is inserted into area 102A such that the emitting end of the VCSEL points upward and out of the cavity. The VCSEL or other light source 102 can preferably be secured within the substrate 100 with an optical grade adhesive such as an epoxy, as described below. An exemplary light source suitable for use in conjunction with the present invention may comprise a VCSEL laser chip available from the Microswitch division of Honeywell Inc. of Richardson, Texas. In some embodiments, light source 102 is in direct contact with optical fiber 101. Preferably, however, a gap is present between light source 102 and fiber 101 to avoid scratching light source 102, as shown in Figures 3 - 5.

In an alternative embodiment, light source 102 may comprise an edge emitting laser, affixed to substrate 100 through a mounting block (not shown) attached to the substrate. Since optical fiber 101 is physically located above the light source and preferably directly above light source 102, the edge emitter may be advantageously situated such that the photons are emitted upwardly toward the fiber. Alternatively, photons can be emitted toward a ~~mirror or focusing lens which is suitably configured to direct the photons.~~

~~upward to the fiber, similar to the prior art header shown in Figure 2B. Other~~
preferred embodiments using edge emitting lasers are discussed below.

End 101A of optical fiber 101 is preferably fashioned into a suitable angle by polishing, cleaving, or the like. The particular angle is suitably selected such that light from light source 102 will substantially impact upon the inner surface of the cleaved end 101A and will substantially reflect along the longitudinal axis of the fiber, as shown in Figure 3. For a more exhaustive discussion at the reflection of light into a fiber, see U.S. Patent 5,163,113, previously incorporated by reference. When light source 102 is perpendicularly oriented with respect to the axis of the fiber and below end 101A of fiber 101, the angle of the cleave is suitably in the range of 30 to 60 degrees, and most preferably about 45 degrees, such that light moving vertically is deflected by about a 45 degree angle to travel horizontally along the fiber axis. The particular angle selected may vary from implementation to implementation; however, the angle should preferably be selected to ensure that the light entering optical fiber 101 is ultimately reflected to travel along the longitudinal axis of optical fiber 101.

End 101A of fiber 101 is preferably placed in contact with a partially reflective coating 105 such as a dielectric or metal. As is known in the art, silver, gold, chromium and tin are particularly effective reflectors that may be used as a coating. Alternatively, multiple layers of one or more dielectric materials may be deposited on fiber end 101A. In a preferred embodiment, ~~end 101A is treated with a single layer of gold or silver that is preferably~~

mixed with chromium to form coating 105. The thickness of coating 105 varies depending upon the particular implementation, as discussed below, with a thicker coating causing more photons to reflect. Optimally, coating 105 is such that approximately 80-90%, and most preferably about 90-95% of the light reflects, and about 1-20% (and preferably about 5-10%) of the light transmits through the coating 105.

Light intensity detector 103 is preferably located above fiber 101 and aligned to capture light emitted by light source 102 and transmitted through coaxing 105. This intensity detector (also called a "power monitor" inasmuch as light intensity is proportional to the power of the light) provides a signal 106 that is proportional to the number of photons impinging upon the sensor face. In a preferred embodiment, signal 106 is an electrical signal. An example of an intensity detector suitable for use in the context of the present invention may comprise a PIN photodetector, although virtually any light intensity detector that is responsive to the type of light produced by light source 102 could be used.

Light that is not reflected by partially-reflective coating 105 is substantially transmitted to detector 103 through a suitable medium. Although air may be a sufficient medium for some purposes as described below, preferably a known glass element or prism such as element 104 (see Figure 3) is used. Prism 104 is suitably cut, polished, or otherwise fashioned to fit tightly against the cleaved face 101A of the fiber so that minimal light escapes between fiber 101 and prism 104. As an alternative to placing

~~partially reflective coating 105 on end 101A of optical fiber 101, coating 105~~
may be placed on prism 104 which communicates light to edge 101A of fiber 101 when prism 104 is mounted into header block 30. Stated another way, the header generally functions satisfactorily regardless of whether the coating is first placed on either or both of prism 104 and fiber end 101A.

The header arrangement disclosed above efficiently couples light from light source 102 into optical fiber 101 and provides a power monitor signal 106. When end 101A of optical fiber 101 is placed above light source 102, photons leaving the light source enter optical fiber 101 from the bottom of end 101A. These photons travel upward through end 101A until they reach reflective coating 105. The coating, in combination with the angle of fiber end 101A, causes a substantial portion of the photons to reflect along the length of fiber 101 toward an optical receiver (not shown). Most photons that are not reflected are transmitted through coating 105, for example through conducting prism 104 and into intensity detector 103.

As noted above, detector 103 provides an output signal 106 that is a function of the number of photons impinging upon detector 103. Output signal 106 is preferably an electrical signal that can be used as feedback to control electronics 107 which are suitably configured to produce control signal 108 which, in turn, suitably adjusts light source 102 to an optimal setting for producing optical signals to be transmitted on fiber 101. By using feedback from detector 103, the stability of light source 102 and, therefore, the performance of the optical system is greatly enhanced.

Referring now to Figure 4, a second embodiment of a header arrangement 40 is shown. In this embodiment, an optical fiber 101 and a light source 102 are suitably configured in a manner similar to that discussed above in connection with Figure 3. End 101A of fiber 101 is preferably cleaved or polished at an angle, and light from a light source 102 (which is preferably a VCSEL, edge emitting laser, or other type of laser) radiates upward through fiber 101 where the light is partially reflected and partially transmitted into fiber 101 by a reflective coating 105 on the outer surface of the fiber end 101A. In this embodiment, however, the internal region 110 of header block 100, and most particularly the region surrounding end 101A of the fiber, is suitably filled with a clear encasement material, for example an optical grade adhesive or epoxy such as EPO-TEK model 353ND epoxy available from the Epoxy Technology Inc. corporation of Billerica, Massachusetts. Alternatively, region 110 could be filled with an ultraviolet-cured optical glue. As shown in FIG. 4, a suitable barrier layer 109, which may be made from plastic, metal or the like, may be configured to contain and secure the resin or other stabilizing material within region 110 by forming a substantially hermetic seal between barrier 109 and header block 100. In this embodiment, light is transmitted from end 101A of the fiber to the photo detector 103 via the stabilizing medium; consequently, the prism or other light conducting medium may be omitted, as desired.

In a further alternative embodiment, the epoxy in chamber 110 with may be replaced air or other suitable gaseous medium; alternatively, chamber 110

may be evacuated. In these embodiments, reflective coating 105 is optional since the interface between the fiber and the gas/vacuum along fiber edge 101A will reflect most of the light into fiber 101, with a small amount of light nonetheless escaping fiber 101 and reaching photodetector 103. In the exemplary embodiment of Figure 4, however, an epoxy in chamber 110 is highly preferred over air or vacuum since substantially more light reaches photodetector 103 in the presence of the epoxy. The epoxy is further advantageous in that it protects the various components of the header and holds the components together. Indeed, in an alternative embodiment, it is often desirable to fill the gaps in the header shown in Figure 3 with an epoxy to prolong the life of the header.

Figure 5 shows an example of combining the concepts illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. Header 50 shown in figure 5 preferably includes an epoxy (or air) filled chamber 110 below a glass plate 111. The glass plate 111 may be analogous in function to the prism shown in Figure 3. Light transmitted through and 101A (with or without the use of a partially-reflective coating 105) is conducted through the epoxy-filled chamber 110 to glass plate 111, which then conducts light to detector 103.

Figure 6A shows an exemplary header 60 suitable for use as a receiver in an optical communications system. Exemplary header 60 includes a detector 118 that receives optical signals transmitted along fiber 101 and provides an output signal 120. As can be seen from Figure 6A, fiber 101 has an end 101A that is angled to deflect light toward detector 118. That is, light

~~traveling on fiber 101 impacts upon reflective coating 105 that is present upon~~

fiber end 101A and is deflected downward toward the optical detector 118.

In an alternative embodiment, reflective surface 105 is implemented as a mirror or micromirror as shown in Figure 6B. By replacing optical receiver 118 with a light source such as a VCSEL or edge emitter, the header shown in Figure 6B could also be used as a transmitter. Similarly, mirrors could be used in other embodiments of the invention, particularly in those embodiments that do not require power monitors, since mirrors are generally inexpensive and easy to manufacture.

A more elaborate exemplary embodiment that is suitable for use in a bi-directional communications system is shown in Figure 7A. A bi-directional communications system includes a fiber 101 that is capable of transmitting optical signals in two directions. Such a system requires headers on each end of the fiber that are capable of both transmitting and receiving optical signals. Exemplary header system 70 shown in figure 7A includes a light source 102 that provides optical energy to an angled end 101A of an optical fiber 101 as described in the embodiments associated with Figures 3, 4 and 5. A partially reflective surface 105 is preferably (but not necessarily) present between the fiber end 101A and a transmitting medium 104 such as a prism. As in the previous embodiments, most of the light from light source 102 is reflected into fiber 101 and transmitted to a remote receiver. Some of the light, however, is transmitted through the coating 105 and medium 104 to a ~~power monitor 103 that is capable of providing an output signal (not shown)~~

indicative of the intensity of light output by light source 102. Also present in bi-directional header 70 is an optical receiver 118 that is capable of receiving optical signals from a remote optical transmitter (not shown). When optical signals are received along fiber 101, they encounter coating 105, which deflects a portion of the light downward toward light source 102. Light that is not reflected transmits through coating 105 and medium 104 before reaching optical receiver 118. In preferred alternative embodiments, coating 105 is wavelength selective such that light received from the remote optical transmitter substantially transmits through the coating, yet light emanating from light source 102 is at least partially reflected, as discussed herein. Any wavelength selective coating such as single or multiple layers of dielectric material could be used to implement coating 105. Because header 70 includes apparatus for transmitting and for receiving optical signals, header 70 is suitable for use in a bi-directional optical communications system. Figure 7B shows another exemplary embodiment of a bi-directional header that is preferably suited for use with a VCSEL light source. Similarly, an optical receiver 118 and/or a wavelength sensitive coating 105 could be incorporated into other embodiments within the scope of the invention, including those embodiments disclosed in Figures 3-5.

2. Edge Emitting Lasers in a Fiber Optic Header

~~As noted above, photons emitted by an edge emitting laser form an~~
elliptical pattern. Referring now to Figure 8A, edge emitter 102 is preferably configured such that the elongated axis 120 of the emitted light pattern 122 is perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of optical fiber 101 (i.e. axis 120 is orthogonal to the Z axis and parallel to the Y axis of Figure 8A). This perpendicular alignment is contrary to conventional wisdom (shown in Figure 8B), which holds that light is best coupled from source 102 to inner core 112 when axis 120 is parallel to the fiber. It has been observed, however, that outer core 101 of the fiber will refract photons toward the inner core 112 (as shown by arrows A in Figure 8A) due to the lens-like refracting properties of the barrier between outer core 113 and the surrounding medium (such as air or epoxy). This refraction has the effect of focusing photons from the outer reaches of ellipse 120 onto inner core 112. Stated another way, the bulk of the photons emitted by light source 102 are observed to reach inner core 112 even when axis 120 is situated perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the fiber as shown in Fig 8A.

Referring again to Figure 8A, an edge emitting laser 102 is arranged such that the longer axis of the elliptically-shaped emission pattern (which runs parallel to the Y-axis in the figure) is perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the optical fiber (which comes out of the page as shown in the figure). As the photons impinge upon the glass of the outer core 113 of the fiber, most of the photons are inwardly refracted (see Arrows A) because the glass is more dense than the surrounding air or other material. The inward

refraction causes the photons to be deflected toward inner core 112. Thus, edge emitter beam 122 is suitably matched to optical fiber 101. This arrangement of the edge emitter laser may be incorporated into the various embodiments of the invention to improve the coupling efficiency of the header.

The perpendicular arrangement of axis 120 provides an added advantage over a parallel arrangement in that the perpendicular arrangement simplifies the alignment of light source 102 to optical fiber 101. Aligning the light source 102 to optical fiber 101 generally requires extreme precision. With respect to the parallel arrangement, movement of fiber 101 is generally restricted in the lateral direction (i.e. in the Y direction shown in Figures 8A and 8B) by a groove cut into substrate 100. When axis 120 is parallel to fiber 101 (as in Figure 8B), alignment is difficult because beam 122 has little margin for error in the Y direction. By placing axis 120 perpendicular to fiber 101 as shown in Figure 8A, however, a greater margin of error with regard to lateral (Y direction) motion of the fiber is allowed. Therefore, a preferred exemplary method of aligning fiber 101 to light source 102 includes etching a groove in substrate 100 that is aligned with a previously-placed light source 102, and then placing optical fiber 101 within the groove. Aligning the end 101A of fiber 101 to the light source is preferably achieved by sliding fiber 101 within the groove cut in substrate 100 (i.e. by moving the fiber in the Z direction of Figure 8A). Thus, it is desirable to align edge emitter 102 such that the longer axis 120 of the elliptical photon pattern is substantially

~~perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of optical fiber 101 because such alignment generally facilitates mechanical alignment of fiber 101 to light source 102.~~

3. A Header for a Fiber Array

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Figures ~~9~~ and ~~10~~ show perspective views of a header for a fiber array in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The uppermost elements of the array (elements 103, 111, 116) have been removed in Figure ~~9~~ to show the detail of the fiber/light source connection. The header shown in these drawings suitably couples multiple light source module 102 to multiple optical fibers 101, and preferably includes at least one intensity detector module 103 for monitoring the light emitted by the respective light sources comprising module 102.

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Referring now to Figure ~~9~~, a parallel submount assembly 90 for four optical fibers 101 is shown. A base layer of the substrate 100 preferably includes a metal trace 114 for each light source. These traces suitably act as electrodes that provide drive currents to light sources 102. Although the light sources 102 may receive electrical power in any way, the traces 114 embedded in substrate 100 provide a convenient, compact and easy-to-manufacture electrical conduit.

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The base substrate in Figure ~~9~~ also supports two secondary substrate blocks, one block (100A) surrounding the light sources (e.g. VCSEL light sources) and another block (100b) supporting the optical fibers. As discussed above, these substrate blocks may be implemented in any number of ways.

The substrate could be formed as a single block, for example, or could be divided into many sub-blocks. However, the light sources 102 and optical fibers 101 are preferably supported by a single substrate structure 100 as shown.

The light sources 102 such as VCSELs or other laser light sources are suitably embedded within cavities formed in the substrate 100A, and the angled ends of optical fibers 101 are aligned directly above the emitting ends of the light sources. The ends of fibers 101 are preferably cleaved or polished to about 45 degree angles, but, as discussed above, the angle of the fiber depends upon the angle between the impinging light and the longitudinal axis of the fibers. The ends of fibers 101 are placed in contact with a partially reflective coating (not shown) so that most of the incoming light reflects along the length of fiber 101, but a portion transmits through fiber 101 to an intensity ³ detector (not shown in Figure ³ 9).

⁴ Referring now to Figure ⁴ 10, the upper layers of the fiber array header 100 are shown. Light escaping from the end of fibers 101 is transmitted to detector 103 by a glass plate 111. The glass plate shown in the figure lies on top of the header block, but many alternative embodiments could be incorporated by one skilled in the art. For example, a triangular glass prism could be used in place of glass plate 111. The triangular prism aligns closely with the cleaved ends of fibers 101, and therefore transmits light to detector 103 very effectively. In the embodiment shown, the gaps between the ends of optical fibers 102 and glass plate 111 are preferably filled with an optical

~~a~~ grade epoxy to aid in light transmission, ~~similar to the arrangement disclosed~~
~~a~~ ~~in connection with Figure 5.~~

Detector 103 receives light transmitted through glass plate 111 from the optical fibers 102 and provides a feedback signal (not shown) to indicate the relative power of the light received. The signal can be transmitted through metal traces 115 on glass plate 111, or through a bonding wire connected to detector 103, or through any other known current conducting means.

a Detector 103 shown in Figure 10⁴₁ may be a single photodetector, or may comprise multiple photodetectors. If detector 103 is a single photodetector, then the signal output will preferably indicate the typical power of light reaching the detector from a representative light source 102. Alternatively, the output from detector 103 could indicate the total power of all of the light reaching detector 103 from all of the light sources 102 combined. If the detector comprises multiple photodetectors, then it is highly desirable to place an aperture 116 in the glass plate to prevent scattering of light from one light source onto a photodetector associated with another light source. Aperture 116 is preferably a metallic coating with an opening that is optically transparent.

In summary, an integrated header arrangement for a fiber optic communications system is disclosed. More particularly, a header for coupling an optical fiber to a light source that includes an integrated power monitor for tracking the intensity of light emanating from the source is disclosed. The header arrangement is particularly well-suited for use with vertical cavity

surface emitting lasers (VCSELs), as well as in systems using arrays of multiple optical fibers.

The corresponding structures, materials, acts and equivalents of all elements in the claims below are intended to include any structure, material or acts for performing the functions in combination with other claimed elements as specifically claimed. The scope of the invention should be determined by the appended claims and their legal equivalents, rather than by the examples given above.